

In 1917, these cultural items were removed from a grave located southwest of New Albany, MS by Mr. Will Ticer. Mr. Ticer donated these items to the Mississippi State Geological Survey in 1923. The Geological Survey Collection eventually became part of the Anthropology Museum collections at the University of Mississippi.

Based on the cultural items, the burial from which they were removed has been determined to be Native American. The presence of the 1801 Jefferson Peace Medal indicates the burial dates to the first quarter of the nineteenth century, before Removal. This area of northeastern Mississippi from which the cultural items were recovered during this period was occupied and controlled by the present day tribe now known as the Chickasaw Nation. These cultural items are consistent with present burial practices and ethnographic accounts detailing historic-period Chickasaw burial practices.

Officials of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 1,340 cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Chickasaw Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chickasaw Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Jay Johnson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, Oxford, MS 38677 telephone (601) 232-7339 before August 13, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Chickasaw Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 29, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items From Taunton, MA in the Possession of the Robbins Museum of Archaeology, Middleboro, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items from Taunton, MA in the possession of the Robbins Museum of Archaeology, Middleboro, MA which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural items consist of a small castellated pot and a copper or brass sheet metal spoon.

In 1952, Maurice Robbins removed these cultural items from a burial at the Wampanucket site, Taunton and Lakeville, MA. In 1985, Mr. Robbins donated these items to the Robbins Museum of Archaeology.

Based on continuities of material culture and manner of interments, the Wampanucket site has been identified as a Wampanoag cemetery area used from the early Woodland period into the early postcontact period. Consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederacy indicate these cultural items are consistent with traditional Wampanoag burial practices.

Officials of the Robbins Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these two cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Robbins Museum of Archaeology have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederacy on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederacy on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact John Pretola, c/o Robbins Museum of Archaeology, P.O. Box 700, Middleboro, MA 2346099005; telephone (508) 947099005 before

August 13, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederacy on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward. Dated: July 8, 1998.

**Veletta Canouts,**

*Acting Departmental Consulting  
Archeologist,*

*Deputy Manager, Archeology and  
Ethnography Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from San Diego County, CA in the Possession of the San Diego Historical Society, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items from San Diego County, CA in the possession of the San Diego Historical Society, San Diego, CA which meet the definition of "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The seven cultural items consist of one clay tube pipe (San Diego County Indian type), one dark brown ceramic pipe (San Diego County Indian type), one ceramic tube pipe (San Diego County Indian type), one ceramic "elbow" pipe (San Diego County Indian type), three steatite tube pipes, and one healing tube (San Diego Indian type).

In 1945, a healing tube was donated to the San Diego Historical Society by (?) Kimball. At an unknown date, the ceramic tube pipe was made by Julio Artega, and there is no other accession information. At an unknown date, three steatite tube pipes were found at Potrero, and there is no other accession information, but are noted in museum records as "Chumash" pipes. At an unknown date, a dark brown ceramic pipe was donated to the San Diego Historical Society. At an unknown date, a gray clay "elbow" pipe was donated to the San Diego Historical Society.

Although museum records state three of these cultural items are Chumash in origin, representatives of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation state that the appearance of all of these cultural items